5. Defect; failing.
If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him. *Bacon.*
Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Addison's Spectator.*

WEA'KSIDE. *n. s.* [*weak* and *side.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity.
This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside.* *L'Estrange.*
Their application to trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL. *n. s.* [pelan, Saxon; *wealust*, Dutch.]
1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.
Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakespeare.*
As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*
Thine, and of all thy sons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*
Ireland ought to be considered, not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*
2. Republick; state; publick interest.
Blood hath been shed
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral *weal.* *Shakespeare.*
How shall the muse, from such a monarch steal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal.* *Pope.*

WEAL. *n. s.* [palan, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.
Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

WEAL *away. interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WEALD, *Wald, Walt.* Whether singly or jointly signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealb. *Gibson.*

WEA'LTH. *n. s.* [paleð, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money, or precious goods.
In desart hast thine habitance,
And these rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right usance. *Fa. Queen.*
I should forge
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for *wealth.* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghostly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Bishop Corbet.*
Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

WEA'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly.
I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua,
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *wealthy.*] Richness.

WEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.
If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*
I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,
Ere three days pass. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*
My speculations, when sold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison's Spectator.*
Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

To WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Saxon.]
1. To put from the breast; to ablactate.
She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakespeare.*
I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Ps.*
In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*
A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.
Here the place whose pleasant sight,
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*
I the rather *wean* me from despair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakespeare.*
Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*
Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingfleet.*
There the coarse cake, and homely husks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans.* *Dryden.*
They were intended by the Author of our being, to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

WEA'NEL. } *n. s.* [from *wean.*]
WEA'NLING. }
1. An animal newly weaned.
Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfish sheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *wanel* wast,
With that to the wood would he speed haste. *Spenser.*
To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON. *n. s.* [peapon, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.
The giant
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have slain the man that on the ground did ly. *Fa. Q.*
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many spoils,
Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakes. Othello.*
Touch me with noble anger;
O let not womens *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*
With his full force he whirl'd it first around,
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden's Æn.*

WEA'PONED. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.
In what sort, so ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprize? *Sidney.*
Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger: *Hayward.*

WEA'PONLESS. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.
Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponless* himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE. *n. s.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.
That the sympathetick powder and the *weaponsalve* constantly perform what is promised of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, participle *worn.* [peran, Sax.
1. To waste with use or time.
O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare.*
Protogenes could lay his colours so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed to the number of five: *Peacham.*
Waters *wear* the stones. *Job* xiv. 19.
An hasty word, or an indiscreet action does not presently dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still found at heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers. *South's Sermons.*
They have had all advantages to the making them wise unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*
'Tis time must *wear* it off; but I must go. *Dryden.*
No differences of age, tempers, or education can *wear* it out, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life she was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To consume tediously.
What masks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakespeare.*
In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Wisest and best men full oft beguil'd,
With goodness principl'd, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton.*
To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*
Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*
3. To carry appendant to the body.
This pale and angry rose
Will I for ever *wear.* *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Why

Why art thou angry?—
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I am the first-born son of him, that last
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*
Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. 1 *Pet.* iii. 3.
Eas'd the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we *wear.* *Milton.*
He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon *wore*;
What troops he landed. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*
This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear.* *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore.* *Pope.*
4. To exhibit in appearance.
Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*
5. To affect by degrees.
Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*
A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator.*
6. *To* WEAR *out.* To harrass.
He shall *wear out* the saints. *Dan.* vii. 25.
7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waste or destroy by use.
This very rev'rent letcher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*
1. To be wasted with use or time.
Thou wilt surely *wear* away. *Exod.* xviii. 18.
In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Locke.*
2. To be tediously spent.
Thus *wore* out night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high tow'ring to descry
The Morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*
3. To pass by degrees.
If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears* off; and inclination will easily learn to slight such scarecrows. *Locke.*
The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear* off, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*

WEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.
It was th' inchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*
2. [pær, Saxon, a fen; *wär*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier.*
They will force themselves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges or stops in the water. *Walton's Angler.*

WEARD. *n. s. Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon peapban, to ward or keep. *Gib.*

WEA'RER. *n. s.* [from *wear.*] One who has any thing appendant to his person.
The celestial habits, and the reverence
Of the grave *wearers.* *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not shave't to-day. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Cowls, hoods and habits with their *wearers* tost,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*
Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*
We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer.* *Addison on Italy.*

WEA'RING. *n. s.* [from *wear.*] Cloaths.
It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shakespeare.*

WEA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *weary.*]
1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.
Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*
Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*
To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*
2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.
The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

3. Impatience of any thing.
4. Tediousness.

WEA'RISH. *adj.* [I believe from pæp, Saxon, a quagmire.] Boggy; watery.
A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEA'RISOME. *adj.* [from *weary.*] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.
The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Hooker.*
These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome.* *Shakesp.*
Troops came to the army the day before, harassed with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*
Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*
Shrinking up, or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*
This must be our task
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*
Eternity so spent, in worship paid
To whom we hate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome.* *Denham.*

WEA'RISOMELY. *adv.* [from *wearisome.*] Tediously; so as to cause weariness.
As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *wearisome.*]
1. The quality of tiring.
2. The state of being easily tired.
A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangleness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness.* *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

To WEARY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To tire; to fatigue; to harrass; to subdue by labour.
Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Hab.* ii. 13.
Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd.* *Milton.*
Sea would be pools without the brushing air,
To curl the waves; and sure some little care
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*
You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But fits all breathless. *Dryden.*
It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. To make impatient of continuance.
I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
Should the government be *wearied* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addis.*
3. To subdue or harrass by any thing irksome.
Must'ring all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*

WEARY. *adj.* [periz, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]
1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.
Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*
Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms,
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakespeare.*
I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*
An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal.* vi. 9.
Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*
2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.
The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*
3. Desirous to discontinue.
See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

4. Weary;

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